TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 14, 1954.

The election returns for Lower Canada, with the exestion of Gaspé and another far-away place, are restred. The classifications of members in that section of the prevince, by the newspaper organs of different parties, are so contradictory that little or no reliance our be placed upon them. What is certain is that the masher of avowed Tories returned is very small; and be Reds, as the republican party are styled, have succeeded in electing a larger number of their parti-uas than was expected. Hitherto they have been re-parded as destitute of influence out of the cities of estreal and Quebec; but on this occasion they have mpked in some rural constituencies. Dorion, who returned at the head of the poll in Montreal,

CANADA.

returned at the head of the poll in Montreal, previously editor of L'Acent, a republican which labored for the elevation to wer of the Hon. Louis J. Papineau, and advocated the anexation of Canada to the United States. This journal epposed itself to the interests of the French Canadian priests in many ways, advocating among other things the abolition of tythes, the payment of which is compulsory on all Roman Catholics, in Lower Canada. As might have been expected it found in the priests, whose revenues and power it assailed, a deadly enemy. In some cases, to read L'Acenir was to insure the penalty of excommunication. The struggle between the organ of Democracy and the Catholic Church was violent, but it did not last long: the journal ceased to find readers when the penalty of reading Church was violent, but it did not inst long: the jour-nal ceased to find readers when the penalty of reading was excommunication, and L'Arcair never saw the future which it pictured to the imagination of its readers. Nevertheless, the late editor of the devict journal is returned to Parliament, at elead of the poll, by the first commercial city in the America. The candidate who stood second on

poil, from first to last, and who is now a Repre-tive of Montreal, was a provided Montreal, was a prominent annexationist tive of Montreal, was a prominent annexationist in 1949, and, so far as I know, never recented his opinion. In his address he declared himself opposed to the Government, and was elected, we must conclude, in spite of their Opposition. After L'Accair died, another journal of kindred principles, but adopting what was deemed a more discreet line of tactics, in the contract of the co what was deemed a more discret line of tactics, in abstaining from direct attacks upon the Romish Church, was started under the name of Le Pays. It is said to have been more successful than its predecessor. Its editor, Mr. Doust, has also been elected for a rural constituency in Lower Canada. He is quite a roung man. Another person of the name of Dorion, Mr. Papin, and some few others of that party, have been ejected. In point of numbers they are by no number strength of their party by the number of their are the strength of their party by the number of their representatives in Parliament. It was not by the voice of that party that their candidate was elected in Montreal. Strange as it may sound, he owes his re-turn to the Torics, who chiefly consist of the mercanturn to the Tories, who chiefly consist of the mercantile class of Montreal; and this in spite of the cirsumstance that that party had a candidate of their
own views in the field. Ever since the "Reds" appeared, as a distinct party, it has been the policy of
the Tories of Montreal to encourage and sustain them
as a means of opposition to the Government party.
The most probable motive for pursuing this anomalous course is that the Tories have ceased
to home for success as a party, on their lous course is that the Tories have ceased to hope for success as a party, on their own maxims of policy, their obsolete principles and traditions, inapplicable to the present state of society and opinion. If they play the Republican game, it is not because they are Republicans from principle, conviction or feeling, but solely as a means of annoying their opponents. The Quebec Tories are of a different stamp, and pursue a different policy. They ferent stamp, and pursue a different policy. They lack the indescribable bitterness of their Montrea allies; and their policy is to stand alone rather than te assist a party with whom they do not hold a single principle in common. Instead of the Tories and the "Reds" uniting upon candidates in Quebec, each ran its own, and each party found its candidates on the

its own, and each party found its candidates on the pell far below those of the Government party.

How large a number of the Lower Canada Representatives will support the secularization of the Clergy Reserves is just now a subject of speculation. Mr. Morin, Provincial Secretary, who went into the Government distinctly pledged on this subject in 1851, avowed his secularization views in the most decided manner in his address to the electors whose suffrages he sought at the election just closed, and from some manner in his address to the electors whose sulfrages he sought at the election just closed; and, from some cause or other, he suffered defeat by a large majority. Whether his defeat was owing to his secularization sentiments is a speculative point. It is certain that there never has been any powerful public opinion in favor of secularization in Lower Canada; and whether the views avowed by Mr. Morin were so unpopular in the particular constituency to which he appealed as to the views avowed by Mr. Morin were so unpopular in the particular constituency to which he appealed as to cause his defeat, is an open question. Mr. Morin is the Lower Canada leader of the Government; and of course all his colleagues are committed to his policy on this question, if they do not as openly avow it. While Mr. Morin's address was before the public, three of his colleagues were elected by acclamation, for Lower Canada constituence. his colleagues were elected by acclamation, for Lower Canada constituencies—a circumstance which does not argue hostility to the Government policy on this question in the constituencies to which they appealed. Of course there will be differences of opinion and ac-tion on this question among the Lower Canada repre-sentatives; but there is no reason to conclude there will be sufficient hostility to the measure to cause its defeat. At a public dinner recently given at London, Canada West, Inspector-General Hincks announced that the Government will stand or fall by their Secu-

Lyon Mackenzie of The Message, Geo. Brown of The Globe, J. M. Ferres of The Montreal Gazette, and Doust There are also several ex-editors in the in Unner Canada were defeated. wheat harvest has been well secured, and

never was there a finer crop in this part of Canada, though some complaints of deficiency are made in other parts of the country.

THE DROUTH IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

We continue to receive accounts from all parts of th country of the prevalence of the most severe drouth. In sections of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohie, Pennsylvania, New-York, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, it is destructive to all growing crops, and has exhausted feed and water for cattle to such a degree that they have to be driven outside of the drouth-parched region for subsistence

TRIBUNE Office who has just returned from Iowa by way of St. Louis and Central Illinois, Chicago and Detroit, that the appearance of things on the Illinois prairies is desolate. Cattle can procure feed, but are often troubled to find water. Corn-fields are in the seve and yellow leaf of Autumn, with the grains on the ceb dry and shriveled, and in many fields the crop is worthless. The greatest alarm is felt among the pork-raisers. Hogs that will easily make 200 or 300 lbs. fatted are freely offered for \$1 50. ruit is withered upon the trees, and garden vegetables are turned to dust. Our informant says that he found on his return through Michigan that no rain had fallen while be was gone, and the drouth there began to be felt so verely, where all looked green and flourishing on his outward trip. The corn erop of Indiana and Illinois is cervery much cut short, and that will seriously affect other places, and not the least, the boof market of this

City.

A public meeting of farmers has been called in Madison ity, to consult upon the best manner of economizing their corn so as to prevent a scarcity in that county, which is one of the greatest corn regions in the State.

In Jacksonville, owing to the drouth, potatoes ar at \$1 25 a bushel—a price unheard of before.

INDIANA .- On the whole of the Wabash below Lafayette, on both White Rivers, and generally through all the best corn region of the State the drouth is destructive. Putnam, Parke, Green, Bartholomew and several other central counties are spoken of as not likely to make half erops of corn.
In PERRSYLVANIA, particularly in Moreer and Lawren

counties, the drouth seems to have come upon the farmers with distressing force. In some places, we are told by a friend just from there, water cannot be had upon farms or even in the neighborhood for the cattle, and they often have to be driven inconvenient distances for a supply. We have not heard of any case of hardship of this kind, how ever, quite equal to a story we heard an Ohio farmer tell the big drouth" in his county, when he had to erive his cattle "eighteen miles to water; and that wa'nt "the wesst of it, for he had to cross two ferries on the

The Chenange and Neshaneck Rivers are nearly dried up, and the fish are gathered into close quarters in the puddles. Of course there is no grinding at the mills, and more than two women are left without bread. "How " long this drouth will continue," says our informant, " muddy water left to dry up in that part of the Keystone

of rain, but not enough to feed the parched curth. Corn thout rain seen will be a faiture.

In KENTUCKY, in the vicinity of Lexington, we learn from gentlemen recently from there, that the corn crop is suffering beyond measure, and must fail to a great extent, whether rain comes seen er not; and it will seriously affect the fatting of beef and pork. In places no rain has fallen for two months. The early prospect of a great crop of corn was never better. That is all paste no one hopes for a good erop now. Corn must be scarce and high, and pork small. A good many people have given up all thought of fatting their hogs this year.

The Journal, Louisville, Aug. 14, says:

The Journal, Louisville, Aug. 13, 8ays:

"It it is now nearly two months since we have had any rain here. Other localities have, however, been more fortunate. We learn from passengers who came in on the Frankfort cars on Saturday night that a very heavy rain fell between Bagdadand Frankfort on that evening." Thermometer 970 in the shade. The earth parched and drying in such heat.

ying in such heat.

TEXELERE.—At Memphis there is great suffering for want of good water to drink. Cisterns are dry and wells nearly so. Many families have no water, except as it is hauled in casks. The effects of such a drouth are very annoving as well as destructive to cropspotatoes too, will be a total toss. To compact the successive series, on the morning of the 5th we were visited with a freet, which killed off much of the buckwheat crops, and touched corn in some places. On a bridge over a neighboring brook, the frost was scraped up in hands full like snow. So early a frost is a thing almost unheard of up here. The last freet previous was on June 1.

last frost previous was on June 1.

A letter from the Ammonoosuc valley, dated the 10th, says that there has been no rain in that vicinity for some five or six weeks. Potatoes were fast drying up. In some fields one-third of the tops were already black and dry, so

fields one-third of the tops were already history and my, what they would crumble in the hand. Oats, too, were suffering to such an extent that some farmers were mowing them for fodder. The Ammonousme empties into the Wells River; indeed, the several branches of the Ammonousme are the principal contributors to the Wells. The largest branch rives near Fabyan's and runs down through

largest branch rises near Fabyan's and runs down through
Bethickem and Littleton.

A letter from the vicinity of Montpelier, Vt., says there
has been no rain in that region for a number of weeks.
Grain, grass, and early potatoes were suffering severely.
There were scarcely any potatoes in the hills, and there
were, also, indications of the rot. Oats were being mowed
for fooder.

A correspondent

A correspondent from the neighborhood of the white River Junction, under date of the 3d inst, and we believe that little or no rain has since tailon, says that it is exceedingly dry there; and that unless there would be rain speculity, there would not a three-quarters of the usual crop of potatoes.

From Chariesten, Vt., near Derby, the same story is received. Up to the 5th it was extremely dry; potatoes were suffering for rain, and were manifesting symptoms of the rot. It was thought that there would be scarcely enough for demestic uses and that the starch manufactories would be unable to procure any supply for manufacting purposes.

perflemen recently returned from St. Albans, Vt.,

me parts of Berkshire County, Mass., there is a re-

one that the rust has struck the potato crop, and that here will not be more than half or two-thirds of a crop.

We have similar accounts from various other places in

From Illinois and Indiana the accounts continue to give

and information of the effects of drouth in the great corn

growing regions of those States. From Evansville, Cory-

don, Vincennes, Terre Haute, our letters are all of the

same tone.
"Our corn is dead. Many fields are not worth a dollar

an acre. Potntoes, tee, have failed, and applies wither on the trees. Old corn is rising in price and hogs falling. The bottom lands of all the Lower Wabash and tributaries are about in the same condition. There will not be a quarter

Marshall, (Ill.) Aug. 10.—There must be a general

failure of corn in this part of the State. Some fields are utterly ruined; some will be pretty good. Many, many

acres will not yield a bushel per acre. Some fields are dry enough to burn.

Law, (Ill.) Aug. 9.—We had rain last week that will

help corn here, but other parts are suffering badly. Wheat

and oats are good.

Bellville, (Ill.) Aug. 10.—What the effect is to be upon

such a large district destitute of rain is more than I can

tell. It extends from Kansas to Canada. There is a good deal of meaning over the drouth in this county I can as-

be a fourth as much corn as usual in Jefferson County. You know how a drouth parches up our clay flats, or beach

woods land. It won't produse five bushels to the acre.

Potatoes are short, hay is short, and pastures would burn

Louisville, (Ky.,) Aug. 10 .- The drouth is parching

everything. There is nothing but dust and low water talked of here. The Ohio River is almost ready for the

plow. Rain in the interior, when it does come, is accom-

panied with hall, cutting crops to pieces. We have had

no rain for six weeks. There is said to be a part of Owen

County where it has not rained a drop since last spring.

Corn did not get high enough to tassel before it gave up and went back. What does it all portend? Are we to

be burnt up?

Belost, (Journal,) Aug. 10.—The harvesting in this region is now about finished, with the exception, perhaps, of some late outs; and the grain is nearly all stacked. The crop just secured is a very large one, and not as much has been lost by bad weather and scarcity of labor as it was the latest some time since there would be. Much difficulties and some time since there would be.

been lost by bad weather and scarcily of look as it was anticipated some time since there would be. Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring reapers enough to cut the grain, and during the excessive hot weather men were unable to endure the labor of raking off—showing the necessity of seif-rakers. The hey crop is heavy and of an

excellent quality.

Dodge County, (Wis.) Aug. 10.—Harvest is nearly com-

much grain, help has been so scarce. \$1 50 to \$2 a day.

PENNSYLVANIA .- Butler, Aug. 9 .- There was frost here

Tioga Co., Pa., Aug. 8 .- Vines and tender plants were

MAINE .- Thomastown, Aug. 10 .- Our staple erop of

otatoes are likely to fail in this State from drouth. Not

only crops are suffering but owners of mills. It is diffi-

cult in many places to get milling.

Bucksport, Me., Aug 10.—Every thing is drying up,

and fires are doing a great deal of damage. Pasture and potatoes suffer most.

Hollowell, Me., Aug. 10.—We have had no rain in this

vicinity for several weeks, and crops are suffering greatly

in consequence. We hear the same accounts from all

Picton, (Nova Scotia,) Aug. 3 .- Farmers have commenced haying here. Showers hinder the work but help wheat and outs. Potatoes, too, were getting dry. Hay is

vicinity of Muscatine, the drouth at two different times

say the drouth is doing a power of mischief. Some of the cotton is dried up and shedding the forms. Half-grown

bolls are prematurely opening. It is powerful hot and

Richmond, (Va.) Aug. 14.—The alarm of drouth has

raised the price of oats to \$1 @ \$1 25 a busiel. We have

Columbus, (Ga.) Aug. 10 .- The drouth has killed some

Evfaula, (Ala.) Aug. 10 .- Our corn is done for, and cot-

ton is rusty and shedding. The heat and drouth are in-

to have a few precocious peaches in market. They are

late cern, and cotton is shedding its forms.

had little rain to speak of in six weeks. From Charlottesville I hear of corn crops quite destroyed.

Fayetteril (N. C.) Aug. 12.—A severe hail storm has done conside able damage here. We need rain badly in

yesterday morning. Isn't that cooling ?

cilled with frest this morning.

parts of the State.

Crops good.

We have had good weather, or we must have lost

like your description of fire on the prairie.

Nashville, Aug. 11.—At length we have rain, after a drouth of many weeks that had well-nigh destroyed the crops. Corn is seriously injured and all garden vegetables quite used up. The river would do as well for a powder-house as for steamboat navigation. I have never seen the Cumberland so low. It has set up a good many bars, but seems unable to supply them with liquor.

The Franklin Review says: "The weather has been "as dry in this neighborhood for the last few weeks as a powder-horn. In some parts of the country, however, they had good rains, and are not suffering as we are in "this vicinity." This is the language of several other papers in this State.

In MARYLAND the drouth is equally distressing in seeral of the counties.

The Howard (Md.) Gazette says that rain sufficient to

wet the ground two inches has not fallen in that county for two months, and that in consequence the corn is suffering severely.

At Frederick, the corn is considered past recovery, and not more than half a crop hoped for. At Hyattstown, farmers don't talk of over two or three bushels of corn to

Vinginia, adjoining Maryland, is of course affected in about the same degree, and will not make a fair crop of corn and potatoes.

On the 15th there was a fine shower at Alexandria, ac companied with lightning. Cattle in the interior are suf-fering, and only here and there will the corn be worth anything. The drouth has been very destructive.

In Bedford County, Aug. 11, the lightning struck Tightman A. Cobb's barn and killed two negro men, who were consumed with the building and crops stored.

On the 14th there was a terrific thunder-storm at Wilmington, N. C., with heavy rain.

In Outo, the Lake counties suffer most-the soil being very clayey and more easily affected by drouth than sandy or stoney soil. In Sciota County the grass-hoppers have been very destructive. S. M. Baker, a well-known cattle feeder and drover, had 270 acres of pasture entirely swept off by these destroyers. We understand they are beginning to die rapidly.

At Athens, Ohio, there has lately fallen so

In New-York the drouth seems to prevail the most severely in those counties affected last year and year be fore: that is Chatauque, Allegany, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence. In Tompkins and Yates counties also, it has been very severe. In Yates, it prevailed early in the season, destroying spring crops, and we are sorry to see that buckwheat which was largely sown as a substitute is likely to be measurably cut off. Stock has been or must be mostly sold off before winter. In Tompkins County the drouth is at the worst now; corn is dying, and potatoes without tubers, and pastures all drying up, and a general failure of fall crops anticipated. Wyoming County is also sending off cattle as fast as possible, before they darve. There is great complaint of drouth among the milkmen of Orange County. It seems difficult-owing to the scarcity of water-to keep up their regular supply of milk. The roads are dusty, almost beyond precedent. The same complaint prevails in the Genessee Valley generally, thoughg not as severe as in the counties named.

In NEW HAMPSHIRE, it is said that the drouth affects the springs and streams so that the locomotives on some of the railroads find it difficult to get water, and the mill upon the Merrimae are dependant upon the Lake Winni-pisiogee reservoir for the supply of power. The fall feed will be almost entirely cut off and early feeding have to be resorted to. The potatoe crop will be almost an entire failure. At Concord there was a little rain last Sunday.

failure. At Concord there was a little rain last Sunday.

The Manchester Mirror says:

"All the streams among the Franconia and White Mountains are very low; the "Silver Cascade" does not delight the eye of the traveler; the usual watering places for horses by the road side are gone and drouth stares you in the face everywhere. The dust is insufferable. Wells are dry, pastures are drying up, and some farmers are obliged to drive their cattle long distances for water. The drouth has not affected this region till within a few days as much as some other parts of the State. In Skowhegan it is very severe, and all kinds of vegetation suffering. The potato rot has also made its appearance. This is said to be the driest year since 1826. Last Sunday there was a small shower at Amherst and vicinity, and at Meredith Bridge on Saturday, confined to a narrow locality. Sun-Bridge on Saturday, confined to a narrow locality. Sunday night there must have been a powerful shower base of Gilford mountains and east of Lake Winnipissiogee. In the vicinity of Lawrence, Mass., the corn is drying

up and small vegetables already dried. No moisture found in some fields within a foot of the surface.

MAINE .- A letter from Oldtown, Me., of the 11th inst. tates that the drouth was felt severely, and that the fire

was still running in the woods.

On the 13th there were showers in several localities in Maine, which had a refreshing effect, but they were no general or abundant enough to soak the earth.

ALABAMA. - The Huntsville Advocate of August 9, says: The hot and dry weather still continues. Its effects upon The hot and dry weather still continues. Its effects upon the crops are most disastrous. We have never seen or known a worse prospect for a crop of corn. A few weeks ago, every appearance indicated a most abundant corn crop; but the hot and dry weather set in, and now it is impossible for even an average yield to be secured. In many parts the drouth has been of eight weeks' duration, while in other portions the rains have been more seasonable and frequent. The drouth has affected all of North Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Rain even now would do a great deal of good to late corn, make peas, revive the pastures and make water more abundant. The drouth is injuring cotton.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

New-York, Aug. 15 .- The weather is of that order de nominated a little uncertain. Everybody says it looks like rain, but it only looks, it don't pour down its welcome drops upon dusty mortals. " It is warm and dry for the " season." Yes, but we are not dried up around the City; at least not so but what potatoes grow well somewhere, and so do water-melons, and a great many of the watery DROUTH IN NEW-YORK .- Prattsburgh, August 12.

DEOTH IN NEW-YORK.—Praintsburgs, August 12.— You have heard and published enough about the drouth here already, you will perhaps say, but see are yet feeling it dreadfully. Only think what our situation must be, grass lands not having been thoroughly soaked since the answs of April dissolved. Pasture is literally burned up, anows of April dissolved. Pasture is literally burned up, even to the destruction of the roots to a considerable extent. What wheat secaped utter destruction by the winter comes in very light, only a few of the best pieces averaging ten bushels to the acre. From sixty bushels sowing, less than twenty have been gathered in all, and from 22 acres of meadow, two and-a-half turns have been the total. Oats, barley, &c., are but little better, and corn is already damaged two-thirds. Farmers have sold stock rapidly, and are feeding daily from their scanty supply of fodder what yet remains on hand. Half the usual number cannot be got through the winter. Potatoes and buckwheat will hardly replace the seed, and all root crops must be next to nothing. Farmers may possibly pay their help, but to do any more must not be asked of them, it would be of no use. It is a dismal and disheartening time with all of us.

W. 2. 7.

but to do any more must not be asked of them, it would be of no use. It is a dismal and disheartening time with all of us.

Delacare Co., August 14.—Delaware County has probably suffered more severely from drought than ever before, so early in the season. This is the testimony of the oldest and most observing farmers. Hay was less than an average, but is a telerable crop. Pastures and meadows are so dry in many places that fire will run over them. I have seen quite a number of instances during the past week, and several barns, with contents, have been burned by setting fire to rotten stumps and wood. In one place, lightning set fire to a dry tree, and several days after the fire communicated to the ground. The product of the dairy will be nearly one-therd short in this county. Rye and wheat are excellent crops. Oata, almost a failure, and so short in many places they cannot eat them by the usual mode (the cradle). I never saw so poor a crop of Oats. Corn will be about average, if we have rain soon; if not, it will not be well filled. Potato vines are yet green in most places, but there are very few roots of any size in the hill, but plenty of "sets," and with rain may yet be quite a crop. Apples, pears. &c., are not plenty enough to have any to spare for market.

The New-Hampshire and Vermont farmers are suffering terribily by the drouth. A writer in The Beries Transfer

terribly by the drouth. A writer in The Borie : Te

to grow large. Marietie, (O) Aug. 10.-We have had a rain here which has saved the corn and potatoes from atter rain.
Wheat is the only good crop that we shall have this year.

lodges of the Indians to pieces, crippling some of the in-Alten, (Ill.) Aug. 11. - Business begins to mates.

"Dartmoor, Ang. 12.

"The past month of July has been the hottest month we have on our record, which goes back to Dec. 1834, arcept that of July 1838. The mean temperature of July last, was 19, 83; that of July 1838, 69, 99. The hottest day of the past month occurred on the 4th, whose mean temperature was 18, 16; the thermometer at 2 P. M. of that day in the coolest place we could find in the open air, was 89.0. The naximum of the month occurred on the 20th, when the marineum et the month occurred on the 20th, when the mercury stood, (in the same place and at the same time of day as before) at 29,2. At the same time, the last month was absolutely the driest July on our record. From the last day of June till July 22, we were without any rain. On the nights of the 22d and 24th, were showers amounting in all to only 1,242in. From then till this day we have had no rain, except a little shower on the first day of August, making with the previous rains of July only 1,242in, of rain for a period of six weeks. In consequence, all the ground is parched up, and without a particle of moisture, to the depth of two feet. Such a drout his almost unprecedented. Much of the corn is entirely rained, and without speedy rain, not only all the corn, but the potatoes too, will be a total loss. To complete the adverse series, on the morning of the 9th we were visited with a frest, which silled off much of the buckwheat crops, and farmers are coming in now freely. Hay sells for \$0.050 per cut. For wheat the market is not settled. Rock Prairie. (Wis.) Aug. 2.—For mercy sake send as some of your idle men and women to save our grain. We give \$3 a day for good hands. There are not enough here

to cut and thrash our great crops.

Barger, (Me.) Aug. 11.—I learn that crops in Aron

stock County are very fine. Here we are drid up.

Boston, Aug. 12.—We have a fine northerly breeze to day, and the air is truly refreshing. At 2 o'clock P. M., the thermometer indicated 80°. Corn looks extremely well in the vicinity of Boston.

MURDERS-RUM DOINGS-OFFENCES.

Horriers Crime.—We clip the following from The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman and Democrat: An occurrence has transpired near Galion, which, if the apparently well-grounded suspicious of the citizens are correct, reveals one of the most stroccious outrages ever perpetrated. On Friday evening, as the Belletontane train of cars was coming from Crestline, whither they had been to make the coming from Crestline, whither they had been to make the coming from Crestline, whither they had been to make the coming from Crestline, whither they had been to make the cusual connection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania read, the engineer, when half-way between that point and Galion, discovered a man sitting upon the track. Upon sounding the usual alarm, the man did not move, but seemed to have his gaze fixed upon the lamp of the engine, whereupon the engineer reversed the motion of the machine, but before a stoppage could be effected the cars were upon him. When taken up he was found to be in a most depicrable state. The marks of a frightful contusion were upon his skull, his collar-bone and knee-cap were broken, and numerous other injuries inflicted. He was taken to the station, where his wounds were dressed, after which he was removed to more comfortable quarters. But the dark feature of the occurrence is yet to be given. The surgeon who dressed his wounds says the blow upon the skull must have been given previous to the infliction of the other wound, and was apparently given with a blindgeon; and that the blow must have been attended with the effusion of considerable blood, whereas no blood was found near him when taken up. What tends to envelope the affair in still greater mystery, is the fact of his having fail in his possession, the same day, between one and two hundred doilars in gold, none of which was found pupo him after the accident. From these and other circumstances, it is the miversal opinion in Galion that he bad been waylaid and beaten until he became insensible. HORRISLE CHIME.-We clip the following from The the track in order that he might be dispatched by He was still living at 12 o clock Saturday night

A HORBIELE DIFFICULTY .-- A Young Man Kil two Max Builty Wounded.—The Selma (Obio) Reporter says: We have been informed by a gentleman who has says: We have been informed by a gentleman was has just returned from a visit from the country above, that a difficulty occurred at Randelph, Bibb. Country, on the 7th last, between a young man by the name of Langford, and two others, named Walton and William Barett, in which the former was killed. As we understand it, William Bar-ett, a young man, and Walton Barett, an old man, and the father of William, extered into an affray with Langford; both they their knives and inflicted saveral deadly wounds. father of William, extered into an aftery with Langford; both drew their knives and inflicted severaldeadly wounds upon the body of Langford, who died immediately. A near named En Wallace, who was present, interposed during the progress of the difficulty, for the nurpose of suppressing it and to save the life of young Langford, who was being herribly mutthated by them, and several deadly wounds were inflicted upon him by the Barettz, and it is supposed that he is dead by, if not before this time. The old man Barrett, we learn, got his head badly skinned in the offray, and one eye was drawn clear out of its secket. The Baretts, after inflicting those wounds upon these men, stormered to make good their escape, but they were followed. lewed by David Wallace, the brother of Eli Wallace, and he succeeded, after pursuing them some several hundred yards, in overtaking the young man Barret, but the old man turned back immediately, drew his knife and compelled Wallace to let loose his hold, but Wallace immediately let into him, and after a fierce and furious stragglesucceeded in arresting him. He is now, we learn, in jail. The son has made good his escape—he is now running at large. As is usually the case, we learn, that there was but very little, if any cabse, to bring about this difficulty. No doubt but intemperance, which may well be said to be the prolific parent of vice, and the fruitful source of crime, can number this among his many evil and murderous acts. and murderous acts.

Danies But Ussuccessful Burglaray.—About 12 o'clock Saturday night, the house of Heary Jurdon, Lockpert, N. Y., was entered by a gigantic apparition of a hage menster in human shape. The people had just retired, Mr. Jurden lying upon a lounge in the sick room of his wife. He did not hear the burglar when he entered, but his wife being awake, heard him, and awoke her hasband. He lighted a cancile, and proceeding into the front room, met a figure over six feet high, with a pistol in one hand and a ciub and cord in the other, a mask on his face, and his pants and coat on wrong side out. His great hight and grotesque accourtements, with arms in he hands, would have epalled men of ordinary courage; but Mr. Jurdon, a smail, withly man, "pitched in to him, grasping him around the breast, backing him against the door whence he entered, shutting it, and in the sculle the burglar dropped both his pistols and his clab. But being much the strongest man, he several times extricated himself. The father of Mrs. Jurdan was at length aroused, and a young lady who was also in the house. The burglar defended himself with a chair for a while, but was driven to close quarters by Jurdon, who seized him by the throat. He then burst through the sash of a window, and had got nearly out, when the old gentleman settled him with the very club the rascal had brought with him. He then spoke, said he would rive up, took off his mask, and it proved to be a near neighbor, a big six foot mulatto, by the the ham of Sisco, who had often worked for Jurson, and who, if he had got away, would never have been suspected. Jurdon gon goked him what he was there after? "You know," DARING BUT USSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY he had got away, would never have been suspected. Jurdon nsked him what he was there after! "You know," said he, "what I was after." "I wanted money, and I "knew you had it." The cord was avidently intended to tie Mr. Jurdon; the club and pistel were to for the rest, and then the house to be robbed.

SERIOUS RESULT OF a HOAX .- The Cincinnati Com Senious Result of a Hoax.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 14th says: Some time since a coarse practical joke was played upon a young gentleman named Jessup, a clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. Lee, on Fourthst, by Stephen Smith, a young gentleman who formerly edited The Forest Gartand. Letters purporting to come from an intelligent and romantic girl were sent to Jessup, and he, being quite a ladies man, responded in amorous epistler. The correspondence was continued for several weeks, and at last a meeting was agreed upon. The lady was to pass Alf. Burnett's saloon in a carriage, and, at a signal, Jessup was to hand her out. Of course he was all impatience for the arrival of the happy moment. A number of those in the secret were present, and when, to the horror of Jessup, the lady proved to be a very sooty wench, they were overjoyed at his shame and the result of their trick. Not satisfied with this, Smith had the letters published with such comments and slight alterations of their trick. Not satisfied with this, Smith had the letters published with such comments and slight alterations of names as informed everybody who was meant. Jessup, who is a worthy but sensitive young man, was much annoyed by the consciousness of the ridiculous position in which he was placed and the jeers of his acquaintances. Discovering that Smith, to whom he had in the confidence of friendship shown his letters, was the author of the host, he was naturally stung to the quick. Smith and Jessup met in the Telegraph Office in Hamilton on Saturday last, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in CHOPS IN IOWA .- MUSCATINE, Tuesday, Aug. 8 .- In the corns in Nova-catine, the drouth at two different times this summer prevailed severe, but copious showers have satisfied the corn. Potatoes and garden vegetables will be short. Wheat and oats are good and corn promises large. We are so far from a corn market that the bulky grain is not salable even at 25 cents. We can afford to raise corn at 25 cents, but we cannot afford to haul it far. Nor will the railreads help us out of this difficulty. We must feed it to beef and pork. Cattle will remain high in the north-west, owing to the transit across the Rocky Mountains, and the assistance railroads give in taking them East. While corn is less then half a cent per pound beef is four, pork three, cows \$25 to \$30—three year steers same price: good work horses (which in an Eastern market would be classed ordinary are \$100 to \$130, larming land \$5 to \$25 per acre, and as productive as your best bottom land in the East. Think of these prices, you that complain of poor say for your labor at the East; but you who can live comforable and easy be content at doing well.

Schwa, (Ala.) Aug. 10.—The planters in this section say the drouth is doing a power of mischief. Some of the dry last, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in Jessup shooting Smith. The ball passed through the neck, and Smith is probably dead ere this. Jessup was arrested to answer. We would not have blained Jessup for cowhiding Smith, but think shooting him was carrying the joke rather far.

ARREST OF INCENDIARIES—FEARFUL CONVESSION.—

The Washington Star says: A short time ago a young man named Claiborn Wilson was seen by some of the members to enter the Columbia Engine-House and take therefrom a ball of oil wick. That night an attempt was made to fire the stable of Mr. Follansbee on Capitol Hill North, and on the premises was found the identical ball by some members of the company. The Columbians had been for some time on the watch for incendiaries, and this furnished a clue. Accordingly Mr. John V. Brysn, an active member, went after Wilson, and finding him on Saturday night, directly accused him of the late incendiaries, when in alarm, he owned to being a participant in the crimes, naming Claiborn Mocabee, John Merriman, Jas. Bulger and Geo. Todshinder as accomplices. Mr. Bryan, on this acknowledgmest, immediately, with Messrs, James A. Brown, James Lowe and B. F. Beers, took Wilson before Capt. Birch. Here he confessed to the party having set fire to some dozen places on the Hill, two on the Island, &c. Among these were Petithone's ice-house, McGregor stable is colored man, Coston's stables, the Government stables, and other property. The result was his committed, at his own request, as a State's witness against the other parties. Police Officer Wellard, with a portion of the watch, promptly started in pursuit of the offenders, and succeeded in arresting all of them except Todshinder, who is supposed to have left the city. Merriman, Bulger and Mocabee gave ball.

Pencharg Mushers its Ciscinsati.—A man named Petrok McGill when property and man named ARPEST OF INCENDIARIES-FEARFUL CONVESSION .-

parts of this State.

Cheraw, (S. C.) Aug. 12.—We cannot complain of crops here, but higher up the river I hear they look sorry enough. At Georgetown they look for a good crop. Rice PROBABLE MURDER IN CINCINSATI.—A man named Patrick McGill, who has resided at the corner of Seventhst. and Broadway, was found late on Thurday night in Wood's feed store, on Whitewater Canal, with several injuries, from which he died soon after his discovery. When found he was unable to speak or give any sign by the mode in which, or person by whom he was injured could be ascertained. He lay, when discovered, upon his back, and had a small deep wound at the inner corner of the left eye, as if a pistol-ball or some sharp instrument had entered there, and as there was no blood upon his clothes, and only a small coagulated clot in the corner of the eye, it appeared as if he had been injured just where he lay. After his death, Coroner Noble called in Drs. Hughes and Norten, who made a post mortem examination, and found the back part of the dead man's head very hadly fractured. They could not determine whether the wornd in the eye was by a pictol-hall or some sharp instrument like a pitclifork. They traced the wound between the two lebes of the brain but could not find any ball. PROBABLE MURDER IN CINCINSATI.-A man named Chattanooga, (Tenn.) Aug. 9 .- I have seen whole fields of corn so dried up as not to be worth harvesting. The crop must be small and price high.

Bingkamton, (N. Y.) Aug. 12.—We are just beginning very precious in price, and certainly in size. Perhaps the whole crop is so small that individuals could not afford which has saved the corn and potatoes from utter rain.

Wheat is the only good crop that we shall have this year.

Fruit is not plenty.

Saint Paul. (Min.) Aug. 8.— The Pioneer reports a hadstorm at Red Pipe Stenequamy, that destroyed vegetation.

The hall was as large as goose eggs, and cut the elk-chin but was discharged for lock of evidence.

The Execution of Wescart.—On Saturday, the 12th, Weigart, found guilty of the murder of Cashing, in the City of Lexington, Ky., during last winter, suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning he was taken from the county jail to the place appointed for execution, in the suburbs of the city. There a vast crowd had congregated, who witnessed the awful preparations for the death of the convict with a solemnity that rendered the occasion even more terrible. Weigart was accompanied to the gallows by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the Baptist church, and a Presbyterian clergyman, who were faithful in administering to him the consolation of religion. The unhappy man died with calunoss and professed to have found peace in view of his future life. To his wife, mother and father the stroke was one of great severity, and will weigh heavily upon their declining years. From an eye-witness to the execution The Louisville Courier learns that Weigart manifested, when the sentence was about being fuifilled, considerable treplication, and after the noose had been adjusted, he jumped from the platform, thus actually banging himself. He gave no time to prayers or the gratification of the crowd's curionity. ceity

ceity.

The Memphis Appeal gives the following particulars in regard to the quarrel between Sloan and Byrns: It appears that Sloan had stopped at a tavern, the landlard of which had had had a difficulty with Byrns. After some conversation Byrns told Sloan that any man who would stop with such a man was as much of a thief and d—d scoundrel as he (the landlord) was. Sloan then told Byrns that he was a d—d liar, upon which Byrns struck Sloan with a heavy pistol, knocking him senseless, and inflicting a severe wound on his head. As soon as Sloan recovered he started for a store hard by, and obtained a double-barreled shot gun, which he loaded with buckshot. As soon as he came within about thirty paces of the door, around which Byrns and his friends were standing, he cried to them to clear the way, that he was going to shoot. Byrns then fired at him with his pistol, the ball taking the hair of his scelp as clean as though shaved with a rator. Sloan, although stanned, immediately returned the fire, although Byrns had jumped behind a post, and four buckshot entered the knee-pan, shattering it to pieces. Sloan then enapped the other barrel at him, but the cap bursted. He then delivered himself up, but subsequently field on account of the excitement.

There were about eighteen miserable, drunken creatures, male and female, at the Benfalo Police Court on Monday morning, who had been favored with free lodgings in the Watch-House during Saturday night and Sanday. Some of the men, who had about them so much of a hard-earned week's wages as they had not squandered in liquor, were forced to drain it eir pockets of their last een', and in many instances to leave a watch or some article of clothing in pawn as security in payment of the fine. A young lad about fifteen years of ace was released by his brother, and served with the remark: "There, now go home, for they ill mot have you to work at the shop any longer!" One man, after emptying all his pockets, was still twelve shillings short of the amount to be paid for his froile. The Memphis Appeal gives the following particulars in

sum, but her tears touched the hearts of the constables, and the security was accepted.

On Saturday last, a doggery keeper named Skinner, who infests Mayaville in Springfield Township, Indiana, took a barrel of whiskey down there for retail, and as he was about to roll it out of his wagon, some of the good citizens having found out his price for it, tendered him the money, which he refused to take, whereupon they took the article from him, gave it to mother earth, and burned the fumes and even staves. This man Skinner had sold liquor to an eld man named Sweet, who was in the habit of in-

fumes and even staves. This man Skinner has some index to an eld man named Sweet, who was in the habit of in-toxication, and who had come up for medicine for a sick son, but getting druck delayed around the village, lost or destroyed the medicine, from which the remedy was too long delayed, and his son—a valuable, industrious young man—died.

An Execution.—At Louisville, Ky., on the 11th inst., the sentence of the law was carried out on the negro, Henry Simpson. At 10 o'clock he was taken from the jail, under except of three officers, and in a carriage conveyed to the place of execution. The Journal says: We saw Henry coming from juil, and he evidently realized his condition. His hands were fied behind him with a rope. There was a small crowd about the juil, composed mostly of blacks, but we learn that a large number of both sexes was at the place of execution. After religious exercises on the senfold, Henry said a few words, which were audible, however, only to those close to the scaffold. When he had concluded, the sentence of the law was carried into execution.

execution.

BRITAL ATTACK—On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, a man named Francis Crossin or Gororin was attacked at Secend and Master-ste., Philadelphia, by two men, who beat him in a most scandalous manner, giving as a reason for the outrage, that their victim was a Know-Nothing. The injured man was carried into a house, where his wounds were dressed. James Carden, aged 27 and Francis McGinn, aged 30, were arrested on the charge of having committed the outrage; they were held by Alderman Clouds in \$1,000 each to answer. The person who was a-saulted is, we understand, a German by birth.

The Memphis Appeal has received a letter from Thomas M. Harding of Harding's Point, Ark, stating that the body of a man drifted on shore five miles below Randolph, who it is supposed had been murdered. His skull was fractured, and he was either shot or stabbed in the breast. He had fourteen bars of lead tied around his neck with a white linen pocket handkerchiet. He was about five feet ten inches high, very respectably dressed, having on a white linen-boromed shirt, white Marseilles vest, bombasine coat and pants and new looking boots, and appears to be about 20 or 30 years of age. He also had in his pocket the Daguerreotype of a young lady, of an oval shape, the case being bound with blue velvet.

The Lawrenechner his weeks area a new Catholic priest came to

guerrectype of a young say, of an ovar saspe, me case being bound with blue velvet.

The Lawrenceburgh (Ind.) Independent of the 9th says, that about three weeks ago a new Catholic priest came to New-Elsnee to preside over the church at that place. In his first or second services he intimated to those of his church members who were doggery-keepers that they would be required to close their houses and sell no more liquor on the Sabbath day. This so incensed them that they were determined to have some redress, so last Thursday night a party of them went to the stable of the priest, and taking a little goat belonging to him, cut its throat and hung it in front of the church. In the same stable with the goat was an innecent little lamb, which these ruffants also caught and bored out its eyes, partly cut off its legs and thus left it. The priest has said that he has no ers and thus left it. The priest has said that he has no

legs and thus left it. The priest has said that he has no idea the atrocity was committed by any person but members of his own church.

Inter Row.—On Saturday, at Chicago, a party of five Irishmen entered a saloon on the east side of Clark st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sta, kept by Jacob Webber. Two of them called for brandy, and the others for beer. The liquor was handed to them, when a dispute arose between one of the party and Webber, as to the price the first should pay for an "extra horn"—he having poured his glass full of brandy, and denied the right of paying more than five cents for it, when Webber demanded ten. A wordy altercation ensued, which resulted in a general row, during which Constable Webber was struck in the head by a crow-bar and badly wounded. Four Irishmen were arrested. FATAL AFFRAY .- A fatal affray occurred near York-

FATAL AFFRAY.—A fatal affray occurred near York-ville, Tenn., on Tuesday evening last, between two gen-tlemen, one by the name of Trout, an old man, and the other Thos. Baily. Some ten or twelve days since, Baily went to Trout's house and beat him very severely with a stick. On last Tuesday evening they happened to meet near Trout's house, when Baily made the second attack upon him. Trout, it is stated, used every exertion to get out of his way, but finding it impossible, and having his gun with him shot him dead on the spot. Trout has been arrested and committed to iail.

and committed to jail.

The city authorities of Boston having ascertained that many persons, who are not residents of the city, are in the weekly practice of coming into the city on Saturday evenings and getting intoxicated, have taken the matter into consideration, and "it is understood to be their intention to publish the names of all non-residents

"their intention to publish the names of all non-residents "who are hereafter arrested for drunkenness, in order that "Boston may not suffer the odium of tolersting more "drunkards than really belong to her jurisdiction." No less than jijiy some persons were committed to jail for drunkenness on Saturday night, the majority of whom are stated to be Lon-residents.

An Irishman oamed Andrew Murphy, living in the town of Pitteford, came to Rochester on Saturday, and returned rather the worse for the liquor he had drank. While here, he purchased a pistol. At Pittsford village he procured powder and caps, and loaded the weapon, which he used in a very careless manner, menacing various persons by pointing it at them and snapping it. Getting into a buggy with a neighbor to return home in the evening, he had not proceeded far when, on snapping the pistol, it burst, shattering his left hand dreadfully.

Leonard Breese Reasered.—Leonard Breese, one LEGNARD BREESE RE-ARRESTED .- Leonard Breese, one

LEGNARD BREESE REARRESTED.—Leonard Breese, one of the counterfeiters who escaped from the officers at Lafayette, Ind., on the 11th, was brought back and lodged in jeil. He was arrested in Ohio. He had retired to bed and was in a sound sleep, when the party entered his room and captured him, tied him hand and foot before he was fairly awake. A loaded six-shooter was found under his pillow. A counterfeit gold piece and a one dollar bill raised to a ten were found on his person.

SERIOUS AFFAIR—A MAN SHOT NEAR TRADER'S POINT IN lowA.—A few days since, as Mr. F. Lord was driving a team loaded, with rock through the underwood toward Hereferd's, some one from the bushes fired a gun at him, the ball passing through the breast and lungs. His cries for aid brought some neighbors to his assistance. A young man by the name of Golden has been arrested, charged with the attempted murder.

for aid brought some seignbors to me assistance. In man by the name of Golden has been arrested, charged with the attempted murger.

Two chaps at Chespeare City, Md., got drunk a few days since, when one placed his pocket book in the custody of the other for safe-keeping. When they got sober, the owner of the pocket-book, missing his property, charged his companion with picking his pocket, and on instituting a search of course it was found upon the person of the accused. He was arrested and tried, when the facts of the case were developed as above stated.

There was not a solitary tenant of the watch-house

There was not a solitary tenant of the watch-house again in Hariford, Conn., on Sanday night. The usual number previous to 1st August was about half a dozen. There are new but four persons in the work-house, and there has not been less than ten at any one time for sixthere has not been less than ten at any one time for six-teen months previous to the lat of August. During that time the number has ranged from ten to twenty-one. The above are the simple facts, and need no ce mment. Menning is Franc.—The Vectoria papers of the 20th out, say that on the 27th inst. Edward Mitchell killed Mennus is Frank.—The Victoria papers of the coin bit, say that on the 27th inst., Edward Mitchelt killed Conrad Heckbiers, on the Araneso, in this county by stabbing him with a dirk in the bask, of which Heckbiser died instantly and Mitchell made he escape.

CHARGE OF MUNDER.—An stilldard has a against a woman in Dallas County, Texas, to of her son-in-law, an ill-shapen youth by nature, object of real commisseration. The boy was abteen years old, and was found dead in a pool of hear his father's house. He was the son of Mr. McComas. SERIOUS RENCONTER.-We learn that a few days since

Serious Resconter.—We learn that a few days size an alterestion took place at Fort Kearney, N. T., between Col. Bowler and Judge Bradford, of Sidney, Iowa, is regard to a claim, in the course of which Judge Bradford was strack with a club in the hand of the other party, stunning him and very badly fracturing his skull. He was carried home senseless.

On Friday evening last, a woman was found lying in a marble yard in Harrisburg, Pa., so excessively intoxicated as to render her stupid and insensible. In this condition she was placed on a hand-barrow and conveyed to privace. This degraded creature obtained the potion (where others of her sex do) at some of the flithy lager-boar shops curse our town, where "wet damnation" is retailed a six cents a glass.

cents a glass.

A few evenings since a farmer residing usar Falmonth, Ph., was waylaid and badly beaten by a gang of Irishmen who were employed in quarrying stone a short distance from that village. The farmer had not given the least provocation; and the only cause for the brasal attack was wearing a white bat. On the even of the residence of the property of the p

At Providence, R. I., the liquor dealers are getting ex-

At Providence, R. L., the liquor dealers are getting extremely cantious to whom they sell. A man must be superted of being willing to swear to a lie, or unwilling to swear to the truth, or he cannot purchase it. It is extra hazardous for a man to sell openly, and an assurance he could do so and not get into jail, could not be obtained for the profit on the liquor sold.

According to The Sunderland Acces, the "drinking habits" of the people of Sunderland cost them 13,000 per week, exclusive of the expenditure for private consumption. But this embraces only a part of the coat. Ten gallors of landanum are, on an average, consumed weekly, and as much opium as would make ten gallons more. The cost of this amounts to 11,200 per annum.

A man named Chapman, mad with intoxication, attempt-

A man named Chapman, mad with intoxication, attempted to ride his borse into a bar-room of a hotel at Savannah, Ga., and when prevented by the landlord, he drew a pistel and fired. He was arrested, placed in the guardhouse, but escaped through a window. He was, however, rearrested, and fined \$75 for his manderous spree.

WANTON OUTRAGE. - As the offernoon mail train at WANTON OUTRACE.—As the effection maintrain at Rome, N. Y., was going west on Saturday last, it ran into a bar of iron which had been placed across the track by a young lad by the name of Smith. Fortunitely no in-jury was done, though the lives of many passengers were jeepardized by this worse than flendish act. PROBALE MUNDER.—Mr. Henry Nobles was found dead to the control of t

near Victoria, Texas, and his horse was lying dead beside him; both having been killed by a charge, or charges of buckshot. Dr. John Oats, on whose place the deceased was found, has been arrested on the charge of having

ommitted the murder.

The inhabitants of the town of Wapello, Louisa County The inhabitants of the town of Wapello. Louisa County, (Iowa, recently made a decided anti-Alcohol demonstration, by turning out en masse and marching round to the different grog-shops and destroying all vestiges of what they thought had cursed them long enough.

An Indian maned Jacob Deloon has been arrested in Hartford, Conn., on a suspicion of the marder of Samuel W. Gansen, whose body was found on the railroad track near that city a week or two since.

Menders in Aransas.—On the 28th all., James Partin was hung at Scarcy, on White River, for the murder of a man named Linderson.

On the same day an affray occurred in Independence County between two men named Richard Wall and G. Matthews, in which the latter stabbed the former with a knife, killing him almost instantly.

On the 28th ult., in Jackson County, Jessie Coc killed

On the 25th ult., in Jackson County, Jessie Coc killed a man named John Hollingshed, by striking bim with

RECENT DEATHS.

PEATH OF CAPT. BRINKLEY.—Capt. Goo. A. Brinkley, who was shot at Memphis by Mr. Charles May, died the day after at 5 o clock, leaving a wife and three interesting children to lament his less. His death was universally and deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance whom his many virtues and high social qualities had gathered about him; and, in fact, a general sorrow is evinced through the community as 15 the melancholy fate of one who had been cut off so unexpectedly, in the midst of hope, life and happiness.

Capt. Elnathan Matteson, formerly of Jefferson Co., New-York, and father of the Governor of Illinois, died at Joliet, Ill., on the 10th inst., aged 71 years. He was one of the most honorable of men, and throughout a long life his character for industry, probity and virtue made him respected by all who knew him.

We have, with regret, to record the death of Judge John McLean of New-York, at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Louisiana, ex-Governor Morton. Judge McLean was a prominent Whig, and had the personal esteem of Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore, and the confidence of Henry Clay.

We have also to record the death of Mr. Charles C.

of Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore, and the confidence of Henry Clay.

We have also to record the death of Mr. Charles C. Lawrence, a member of the N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Lawrence was a son of Capt, Jonathan Lawrence, who commanded a corps of sappers and miners attached to the regiment of artillery commanded by ColJohn Lamb in the war of the Kevolution.

The Hon. Joseph Whitman, a Senator from Worcester County, and cashier of the Hopkinton Bank, died at his residence in Hopkinton on the 9th inst. He was formerly a distinguished Methodist elergyman.

The Kev. Edward Ruggles, a gentleman well known and greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, died July 30, after an illness of one week, of dysentery, at Nettle Creek, Grundy County, Illinois.

A young man from New-York lately went to St. Louis

Grundy County, Illinois.

A young man from New-York lately went to St. Louis on a visit to his brother, Judge Milligan, whom he had not seen for twenty nine years, and on the morning after his arrival was found dead in bed, although he retired the

seen for twenty nine years, and on the morains after his arrival was found dead in bed, although he retired the evening previous in good health and spirits.

Col. Geo. W. Martin, a soldier of the last war with Great Britisn, and at that time a warm personal friend of Gen. Jackson, died in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, on the 20th of June last. He accompanied the General throughout his campaigns in 1813, '14, '15, and in the Creek war, and participated in the battle of New-Orleans.

Michael Dousman, the patriarch of Mackinac, died in Milwaukee on the 11th, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was taken sick on Thursday week, and for the first time in his life, within his recollection, was confined by illness to his bed. It was not supposed, however, that the attack was mostal; but he suddenly expired. His disease was an affection of the heart. Mr. Dousman was one of the oldest pioneers of the North-West. He came to Mackinac in 1791, and has resided there continuously for sixty-three years. By his prudence, industry and sagacity he has acquired a handsome catate. A wite and six children survive him; four of his sons being prominent citizens of this State.

The funeral of Commodore Downes, took place on Sunday from his late residence in Mount Vernon-st. Charles-

The funeral of Commodore Downes, took place on Sunday from his late residence in Mount Vernon-st., Charlestown, Mass. The procession to Trinity Church, Boston, was large, many distinguished civil and military officers being present. The escort consisted of a corps of United States Marines and the Charlestown City Guards, with two bands of music. Minute guns were fired at the Navy Yard during the movement of the procession.

The Rev. Joshua F. Green, a Presbyterian minister, formerly of Louisville, died a few days since of cholera, while on his way to his residence in Little Rock, Ark.

The Oswego papers announce the sudden death of Dr. A. B. Coe, an emment physician and valued citizen, who expired about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock on Sunlay afternoon. On Saturday he partook of a hearty dinner of vegetables, and was well until near 10 o'clock, when he was taken suddenly with cloters morbus, and died in eighteen hours.

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The Hon. William Griffith Ewing died a short time
since at La Fayette, Ind.
Surgeon Thos. Henderson, U. S. A., which took place a
day or two ago at Fortress Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,
Va.) The venerable deceased was a brother of GenAr-hibald Henderson of U. S. Marines.

We regret to record among our obitinary notices the
death of William Gwynn of Baltimore. For many years
Mr. Gwinn edited The Federal Gazette, and was well
known as an active and enterprising citizen.

COLLISIONS-EXPLOSIONS-ACCIDENTS.

COLLISIONS—EXPLOSIONS—ACCIDENTS.

The Salem papers say: On Friday, as the steamer Argo was on ber 12] o'clock trip down, a man was observed upon Eagle Island, making signals of distress. His name was William Brick, and he, and a companion named Wan. Morrison, had been swamped about half a mde from the Island, their boat having filled and sunk. Brick sustained Morrison until be had swum half way to the land, when M., not being able to hold to a boat hook which had been secured, gave out, and, bidding Brick good bye, sank. Previous to their being upset, Morrison, who was to have been married in a few days, phaced a ring, which he had received from his intended, in charge of Brick, saying he should lose it—which ring Brick saved, together with all his own clothing.

The Batteria Advocate says that the body of Frederick Keager was found lying on the ground, in the woods, about one mile north of the village, on Thursday last, in ond advanced stage of decomposition. Upon a tree directly above him was a handkerchief, with which he had evidently hung himself, and which had broken off. Keager is said to have a wife and three children at Niagara Falls.

A painter named William flaskill, while engaged in painting the entaide of a house on Elm, above Fourteeathst. Cincinnati, fell from a scaffolding Saturday morning, and was so severely injured that he died shortly afterward. We understand that the deceased has left a wife and three children who were dependent upon him for support.

During the storm on Saturday. July 29, the lightning struck a barn, at Lubec, instandy killing Mr. John Rebinson, whe, together with two of his children, had taken shelter in it during the storm. The children were knocked down, but not seriously injured. A cow and ox were killed at the same time in a pasture adjoining the barn.

An Irab weman was run over near Suspension Bridge en Saturday by a gravel trein, menty severing both legs helow the knees. She was intoxicated, and the result was attributed to be a way agreed trein, menty severing both

Accounts from Lancaster represent the drooth almost as bed there, though they have now and then a little sprinkle | says: